

Intimations.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [33]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good condition.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZET WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
51 The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

DEATH.

On August 17th, at Nanyang, of malarial fever, AGNES MARJORIE, aged 7 years and 3 months, daughter of John Rigg, M.B., (F.R.C.S.), of the Church Missionary Society.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1893.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMISSION.

THE HON. MR. WHITEHEAD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE most noteworthy feature in the voluminous correspondence published in yesterday's *Telegraph* and dealing with the proposed Retrenchment Commission is the spiteful animus and quite unjustified insinuations indulged in by Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON and his advisers against the Hon. Mr. WHITEHEAD. Such gross and purposely objectionable personalities as those contained in Mr. O'BRIEN's letter dated August 12th cannot be too severely reprobated; and his Excellency the Governor cannot certainly be held blameless for his supineness, not to use a harsher term, in permitting the Government of this colony to be placed in such a false and undignified position. And this is not the first time the same gratuitously offensive and scandalously unfair methods have been adopted by the paid servants of the Hongkong community in what ought to have been the calm, dispassionate and friendly arrangement of matters which are essentially of general public interest. His Excellency and his belligerent friends ACHATES may find sooner than they imagine that the important business of the Hongkong Government and the rights of the people who support that Government are not to be subordinated to petty squabbles and differences and the

wholesale washing of dirty linen in a manner more suggestive of blatant rowdies than of experienced officials. Anything more unworthy of a man who poses as a diplomatist than the despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 17th January, 1893, and signed by Governor ROBINSON. It would be difficult to find in the whole official history of Hongkong, and we are greatly surprised that the Marquess of RIRON, in declining to accede to his Excellency's advice as the Retrenchment Commission, did not at the same time severely reprimand him for the unwarranted attacks he had made on certain of the Unofficial Members of Council. However, this latest official counterblast against the Hon. Mr. WHITEHEAD will probably have the desirable result of placing matters in this connection on a more satisfactory footing. A Government that is constantly laying itself open to ridicule by high-handed and arbitrary absolutism is bound to quickly find its proper level in these days.

It is difficult for any reasonable person to see a single really tangible reason why the formation of the Retrenchment Commission should have led to so much vexatious discussion and trouble. True it is that Governor ROBINSON most strongly opposed the appointment of any such Committee of Inquiry, on the ground that he saw no reason to alter his conviction that the appointment of such a Commission was unnecessary and undesirable; but surely that would not account for the extraordinary policy he has pursued since he received the Secretary of State's definite and distinct orders on the question? In his despatch dated the 27th April, 1893, the Marquess of RIRON said:

"But whilst I am thus unable to meet the views of the Unofficial Members as to existing holders of office, I may observe that my attention has for some time been directed to less questionable methods of retrenchment. In my despatch of 24th October last I expressed myself in favour of abolishing certain of the higher appointments; and in my despatch No. 270 of 28th November last I approved certain considerable prospective decreases in the clerical establishment."

I have further come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding what has already been decided in the direction of economy, additional advantage would be derived from instituting a comprehensive enquiry affecting all departments in the service, so that the facts and the possibilities of reduction in the future may be placed on record, and thus no opportunity of effecting retrenchment allowed to slip by.

I desire therefore that you will appoint a committee for this purpose, over which the Colonial Secretary or the Chief Justice might preside, with one or two other government officers and certain Unofficial Members of the Council as colleagues; it being clearly understood that the reference to the Committee does not extend to the question of reducing the salaries of existing officers.

There can be no mistake as to the Secretary of State's intentions. He considered "a comprehensive enquiry affecting all departments in the Service" necessary, so that no opportunity of effecting retrenchment should be allowed to slip by, and it is clearly evident that he meant that enquiry not to be a mere official farce. His lordship actually went the length of suggesting the *personal* of the Commission—the Colonial Secretary or Chief Justice to preside, with one or two other Government officers and certain Unofficial Members of Council as colleagues. It has been alleged that Lord RIRON's instructions are somewhat ambiguous; but even allowing that—and any doubt on the point could at once have been removed by telegraphing to the Colonial Office—is it not a reasonable inference that the persons at whose direct instigation the Commission was appointed were intended to have a preponderating influence in the inquiry? That they had a right to be in a majority admits of no discussion. But Governor ROBINSON was apparently unwilling to allow the Unofficial Members to fairly participate in the fruits of their great triumph over official obstinacy and dogmatism, and his ukase went forth that the Commission should be constituted of Chief Justice FIELDING CLARKE (Chairman), Mr. R. M. RUMNEY, Harbour Master, Mr. MAX, Captain, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. C. P. CHATER and Mr. T. H. WHITEHEAD, Unofficial Members of Council. What business qualifications the Harbour Master and the Captain Superintendent possess to qualify them for the positions they were thus pitched into may not be quite so apparent as would be desirable; but apart from that, there were special reasons which made it advisable that neither one nor the other should be on the Commission. But Mr. WHITEHEAD's chief point was that the officials should be in the minority; he declined to serve under any other circumstances, and he declines to do so now, with the result that Governor ROBINSON and Mr. Secretary O'BRIEN are attempting to hold the hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce responsible for the entire collapse of a Commission from whose labors everybody, even including the Secretary of State, anticipated such good results.

We have neither time nor space to wade through the lengthy correspondence, unnecessarily protracted for no useful end, and which finally degenerated into a thinly-veiled slanging match; the various letters speak for themselves, but we feel bound to express the opinion that Mr. WHITEHEAD has come out with flying colours from a controversy that reflects but little credit on either the Governor or the Colonial Secretary. And this end is not yet.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Negotiations at Bangkok have come to a standstill. The exact demands made by France have been kept secret.

The English press has renewed its attacks on the action taken by France, and accuses her of seeking to establish a semi-protectorate over Siam.

Four French men-of-war have arrived at Koh-sa-mit, with the object, probably, of exercising pressure.

Prince Devacongse has gone to Bangkok to consult with the King, in view of the attitude assumed by the French Envoy, M. Le Myre de Vilers.

August 29th.

M. Le Myre de Vilers, French Envoy to Siam, demands the exclusive concession of the public works in Battambang and Angkor, and also the right bank of the Mekong River.

THE SHERMAN ACT REPEALED.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act, and the prospects are increasing that the Senate will promptly adopt a similar measure.

COINAGE OF GOLD.

Secretary Carlisle has ordered the Mints of Philadelphia and San Francisco to coin their gold bullion with the utmost rapidity.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, August 18th.

Faction fights have broken out between French and Italian workmen at the Nimes salt mines; fifteen men were killed, and over thirty wounded, some dangerously.

August 20th.

The Italians were the aggressors in the conflict at Nimes, and their action is apparently connected with Anti-French outbreaks now reported to have occurred yesterday in Rome. No cause is assigned for this sudden display of feeling.

August 21st.

The mob in Rome has smashed the windows of the French Embassy with stones. The prefect and superintendent of police have been dismissed.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The elections passed off quietly, and resulted as follows:—Republicans, 312; Radical Socialists, 30; Conservatives, 56. The Ministers have been re-elected.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

BANGKOK, August 18th.

The commander of the *Lutis*, sent to occupy Chantaboon in accordance with the Franco-Siamese agreement, has telegraphed to Admiral Hermann (at Bangkok) that the Siamese authorities had appointed what he calls an unhealthy and unsuitable place for the French force to stay in. The Admiral communicated at once with M. de Vilers, who wired to the commander of the *Lutis* to use his own judgment freely in safeguarding the health and security of his men. M. de Vilers (who is just now putting up for reelection as Deputy for Cochin-China) has promised to visit Chantaboon as quickly as possible, and as yet himself vigorously.

August 19th.

M. de Vilers complains that the Siamese Government has only deputed a Portuguese half-caste and a Belgian diplomatist to meet him; he has refused to have anything to do with either, and is awaiting the king's return from up-country, expected to-morrow.

The *Lutis* has been sent to join the *Lutis* at Chantaboon.

August 20th.

M. de Vilers has received a wire from Saigon announcing his re-election to the Paris Chamber of Deputies as representative of Cochin-China. He has wired in reply:—"I beg to express to the electors my profound gratitude for the testimony of their confidence which they have given me, and which it will be my endeavor to merit."

(Now that the elections are over, perhaps he will give the poor Siamese a rest!)

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don Ortiz de Zugasti, Spanish Consul at this port, for the following telegram:—

MANILA, August 29th, 5:52 p.m.

The centre of depression previously announced in the China Sea is travelling slowly to the southward of Hongkong, about the 19th parallel of latitude.

The meteorological report of to-day says:—"Depression appears to be moving towards South Malacca."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is estimated that 60 coo-planoforters are manufactured every year in London.

THE Moors of Arabia and Spain were the first to display coloured globes in chemists' windows.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver yesterday afternoon.

It is stated that when Queen Victoria came to the throne there were only fourteen Catholic peers; now there are forty.

THE co-respondent in the forthcoming *Rodgers-Minors* divorce case is a Baronet, who will not again see his 50th year.

THERE are only two words in the English language which contain the vowels in their regular order, namely, "abstemious" and "facetious."

SINCE reports concerning the cracking of the cement used in Yokohama Harbour Works have been circulated in Vladivostok the trade in Japanese cement in that port, according to the *Singpo Shimpoo*, has almost ceased.

THE Attorney General is a well-meaning, energetic, conscientious man, and a thorough gentleman; but all the same, he had not the slightest excuse for breaking the rule about "no speeches on first readings" yesterday, while as for Dr. Ho Kai—

In the Supreme Court yesterday the arguments in the *Supreme* suit against Malcampo & Co. were concluded, and the Chief Justice reserved judgment. To-day the Acting Judge was occupied in hearing several unimportant suits against the Hui Loong pig-dealing firm.

THE Government thinks that the "administration" of morphine by unqualified persons for pecuniary benefit is pernicious, and requires suppression." Yet only two or three months ago the same Government passed an ordinance to legalize the so-called "Chinese doctors," who are exactly in the same position.

The establishment of an Iron Foundry on a large scale, says the *East Asiatic*, has been completed in the Japanese Government place the days of the Matsukata Cabinet. Though it was originally intended that the enterprise should be under State control, it would seem that doubts are now entertained as to the wisdom of such a policy, and that opinion to-day is in favour of placing it in private hands, protecting and developing it by means of subsidy or the exemption of import duties.

The risk of failure in the management of public opinion is one, which is constantly being run by the Cabinet, and will, if it is not, be a disaster.

The steamship *Chongli*, which sailed from Amoy for New York, with a cargo of tea, on the 22nd June last, made the run in 41 days—the fastest on record.

SCOTLAND had the big average of 44 men in the zoo who competed in the last stage of the Queen's Prize, but the right man was not among his representatives.

So far as is known no casualties attended the stiff and sudden breeze which sprang up early this morning. A couple of junks were capsized off the Praya, but no lives were lost.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) that the E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin for this port on the 27th inst., via Timor.

MANY of the South Sea Islanders believe that paradise can be inherited only by persons of perfect physical form. Where this belief prevails, a man will die rather than submit to amputation.

EVERY great scientific truth is said to go through three stages. First people say it is foolish; next they say it has been discovered before; and finally they say they always believed it.

DR. HO KAI does not believe in the possibility of gradually reducing the dose of morphine to nothing, and so curing the cravings of a victim; yet he quotes from his own experience—that the craving has often been satisfied with pure water only!

THE silk ex the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, which steamed last Hongkong on the 26th July last, was delivered in New York on the 23rd inst., the time of transit being only 18 days from Yokohama. This should be looked upon as a highly creditable performance.

COMMODORE BOYER, who succeeds Admiral Bury as commander on the China station, arrived here by the *Empress of India* yesterday, and is expected to leave this morning. He was received by guard of honour, accompanied by the band of the S. L. I., and the usual salute was fired from the shore battery.

THE paragon of fabulous creatures, the basilisk and our old friend the bunyip perhaps excepted, was the Arabian phoenix, a bird which, according to mythical lore, lived 500 years, then made a nest of spices and aromatic woods, fanned them into a blaze with its wings, burned itself to ashes, and came forth to live another 500 years.

In reference to the seizure of a large quantity of silver by the Manila customs authorities on board the coaster *San Antonio*, after the salvage of the *Don Juan*, we now learn that the captain (Ytbar) of the first-named vessel is likely to share the fate of his chief engineer (Webb), who is now in a blare with his wings, burned itself to ashes, and came forth to live another 500 years.

It is now coming to be believed that sunstroke is caused, not by the heat rays of the sun, but by the actual or chemical rays. It is accordingly advised that, in sunny countries like India and China, the head should be protected by a yellow covering rather than a white one, as the latter should have yellow lining, just as the window of a photographer's developing room is covered with yellow cloth.

THE petroleum tank movement in Japan is still meeting with considerable opposition at the open ports. A native paper of a recent date says that Mr. Iwasaki Yanokuchi, President of the Mitsui Bishi Docks at Nagasaki, has expressed alarm for the safety of the Docks, in the event of kerosene tanks being constructed on the site selected in the locality, and has offered to buy the piece of land in question and find another equally suitable for the purpose if the contractor who has the work in hand will agree to the change.

We read that the manufacture has been commenced, at Barrow, of steel barrels for the carriage of petroleum in the place of wooden casks. The barrels are made in halves by means of a special contrivance, while the two plates of steel are hot. These halves are welded together by means of electricity, and the barrels, when produced, are to be used in the petroleum trade in hot climates. The new process is one possessing great interest, not only to those engaged in steel manufacture, but also to those in the shipping trade, and particularly the bulk petroleum trade.

At the Magistrate's today, two Chinese charged with drugging a woman on 30th July were committed for trial at the Sessions. The evidence, which has been previously published in brief, is to the effect that the woman was found senseless on board a steamer bound for Canton; one of the prisoners was in charge of her, and said he was her husband; she had been unwell, and he had got a doctor to give her a drug that would make her more amenable. The second prisoner, the "doctor," said he had been asked to prescribe for sickness and had given a sleeping draught. Both repudiated the idea of kidnapping.

THE *Amigo* is still on the beach at Yau-ma-tei, in about twelve feet of water. She would have been taken round to Hungsham dock this morning, but the roughness of weather made it rather a risky matter, and there had been enough of that already. There is still a small leak in the after-hold somewhere, necessitating constant pumping, and if the pumps got choked with loose rice, or if any mishap occurred while moving, she might get herself into a worse position than ever. There are still some 2,000 piculs of rice in the after-hold; the fore-hold is quite clear, and does not leak as much as an inch in an hour. By to-morrow, if the weather allows, she will be in dock, ready to be cleaned out and properly floated again.

FROM a letter just received we learn that our old friends the Stanley's are still plying to excellent business in Northern India. Their ranks are pretty well thinned; in fact hardly any of the old "stars" remain. Amazon Fairy is running the show. Old Man Stanley being in Australia hunting up recruits. We hope to see the Awfuls once again before finally taking possession of the harp and the crown and the rest of the paraphernalia of the throne. In the meantime rejoice to know that they are gathering in the spoil. By the way, Miss F. Frigg (Mrs. A. B. Roddy), is playing with a variety combination in Calcutta, which also includes Miss Claude Doves, and a few others of the high kicking persuasion.

In a recent address delivered by Dr. Jahagi Kaneshiro, Surgeon Inspector General of the Japanese Navy, that learned man strongly advocated the formation of a Physicians' Union; the object being to secure a proper organization of the men in the profession, and to adopt means for the better protection of their interests. The speaker said that, at present, the loss the physicians suffer from non-payment for medicine amounts to 12,000,000 yen per year; while public hospitals do not get paid for the services of the physicians, and, moreover, the expense of supporting those hospitals is fully met by the physicians. If this be so, the worthy medicine of Dr. Nippon must, as a claim, direct itself from their brother scientists of the West.

MORE women are employed by the English Government than by the Government of any other country.

FOR solid and lucid argument combined with grace and dignity of style and diction commendable to some of the vernacular newspapers of Japan. One of them, the *Nippon*, backs up some imaginary tree in the following strain:—"Foreign residents in this country leave nothing undone to satisfy their presumption, and are trampling down the national institutions and prohibitions by bringing most irrational claims if they only suit their purposes. Foolish officials always comply with their demand, and condescend even to kiss their feet. Now, however, the general spirit of the age revolts against such a state, and there are signs that the status cast on the country's honour will be swept away. We cannot help congratulating this, our monarchy, on such happy omens!"

SAYS the *N. C. Daily News*:—"A correspondent writes about the difficulties of doing business at Chungking, difficulties which the Inspector-General of Customs can hardly appreciate. The Customs-house is on the city side of the river, but the Customs examining station is on the other side, where the tideswifters live. The river runs about six knots, and it takes about two hours to cross it, while the boats are every now and then capsized in the whirlpools, with loss of life, and some days the boats will not cross at all. The consequence of this primitive arrangement of affairs is that it takes about a week at Chungking to load and clear a 30-ton junk. If the Customs establishment has to be divided between the two sides of the river, communication should be kept up by a steam ferry-boat."

THE Sanitary Board will meet on Thursday, August 31st, at 11 p.m. Agenda:—1. Morality returns for the weeks ended the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th August, 1893. 2. Surveyor's report on condition of drains and water-closets at Nos. 148 and 150, Queen's Road Central. 3. Surveyor's reports on condition of drains at 77 to 71 (odd numbers), Square Street; 52 to 68 (even numbers), East Street; and 16, Graham Street. 4. Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report for quarter ended 30th June, 1893. 5. Superintendent's report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1893. 6. Letter from Director of Public Works forwarding a plan showing proposed house for the overseer in charge of cattle, pig and sheep depots and slaughter-house. 7. Letter from Director of Public Works concerning reception lairs for cattle imported into the colony. 8. Application for permission under the provisions of the Health Ordinance to erect water-closets on private premises. 9. 4 applications for licences to keep swine. 10. 2 applications for licences to keep cattle.

THE members of the Japan Cotton-spinners' Union have been beating themselves of late and have held several private meetings. Particulars are not known, but according to the *Yokohama Specie* it is believed that the discussions chiefly turned upon the recent agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for a direct service to Bombay. The freight is fixed at seventeen rupees a ton of cotton. And the Union further enters into a special contract with the associated cotton-importers and undertakes to pay a fixed percentage of its members' share of cotton of other than the importers' association, and at the same time requires a similar share in case the association has dealings with other than the members of the Union. It remains to be seen how long the agreement will last, for such contracts have never been known to be of permanent effect in Japan. It is said, however, that it would be a great blow aimed at foreign leaders in cotton; but competition in open market is sure before long to break down such exclusive conditions as those the Spinners' Union and the Importers' Association are attempting to impose upon themselves and each other.

NEWS BY THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our Columbian exchanges were crowded out of last night's issue:—

LONDON, August 3rd.

In the yacht race for the Town Prize off the Isle of Wight the wind was blowing a stiff gale which proved altogether too much for the American yacht *Narva*, entered for the race. She nearly capsized. Her mainsail fell, but was hoisted again, and under double reef the yacht ran for Southampton, having been compelled to give up the contest. Every one who saw the *Narva* heading up for Southampton Water believed that she had carried some part of her rigging away, and subsequent events developed the fact that when she arrived at Southampton this morning her mainsail was split. The sail was taken ashore to be repaired. The yacht will be ready to race again on Saturday, and may be able to take part in the race to-morrow. The race was won by the *Salutella* which beat the *Yokohama* by eight minutes.

The yacht race for the "Meteor" Challenge Shield, presented by the German Emperor, was the chief event to-day. The course covered a distance of about 160 miles. Although there were six entries only two started. They were the Prince of Wales's *Britannia* and Mr. A. D. Clarke's *Salutella*. The *Britannia* won, the *Salutella* reaching home half an hour behind. No time was taken.

The barque *Elisabeth MacNeil*, from Cherbourg, has arrived at Gravesend with cholera on board. A seaman on the vessel was attacked with the disease and was removed to the hospital.

Wm. Henry Grenfell, M.P., has applied for the stewardship of the Clifton Hundreds. Mr. Grenfell is a Liberal and a Home Ruler, but he does not approve of the proposed retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, and he cannot support the clause of the Home Rule Bill; he wishes to resign from Parliament.

A meeting was held to-day at the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, for the purpose of considering the financial and business situation. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor, Sir Stuart Knill. The gathering was very largely attended. Among those present were Mr. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, formerly President of the Board of Agriculture; Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, of the firm of Roberts, Lubbock & Co. bankers; Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, American Ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. Daniel Horton and most of the leading bankers of London. Balfour made an address. He disclaimed political motives, and alluded to the anxiety felt throughout the world, which anxiety was connected with the currency changes in India and action that might be taken by the United States Government. A gold standard, he contended, would never satisfy commercial wants, while a double standard alone could prevent dangerous oscillations in trade. He condemned isolated action on the part of individual States and recommended an international agreement fixing the ratio of the value between gold and silver. In the course of his address Balfour declared that the advocates of bimetallic aimed at inflation of currency. This might be true, he said, of some of the bimetallics concerned with the Western League of America, but it did not apply to the bimetallics of Europe, who believe that the adoption of bimetallicism would prove the quietest commercial policy. In the event of a European war the standard would, according to Balfour, be found very advantageous. The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m. Balfour for his address.

Replying to the Commons on Wednesday to questions asked by several members as to the charges made that the Turkish officials had tortured the person who were some time ago arrested for complicity in the notorious killing of Cassius and Marwan in the efforts to get the accused to implicate themselves and others, Sir Edward Grey said that what little information the Foreign Office had on the subject was very painful. Fifty-six persons had been arrested, and of this number 17 had been condemned to death and many of the others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Subsequently the Sultan of Turkey commuted the death sentence of all but five. These five had been executed within the past two or three days. From the evidence that had been given at the trial, it was clearly shown that two of the men executed, and probably more, were innocent of the charges made against them. The British representative in Constantinople had used his influence to convince the Ottoman authorities that the trials were unfair, but his efforts to have the wrong rights were in vain.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour assured the Government that the Opposition did not intend to embarrass the negotiations in regard to Siam. On the contrary, the political opponents of the Government generally admitted that little fault could be found with the action of the Ministers in the Siamese trouble.

Henry Labouchere complimented Lord Rosebery upon his statesmanlike attitude throughout the whole Siamese affair and expressed the hope that the world would follow the same course in regard to Egypt, so as to remove a natural source of irritation in France.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said that he had recognised the moderation in the tone of the Opposition leaders during the debate. He thought that the subject had been sufficiently discussed and that it ought to be dropped.

NEW YORK, August 3rd.

The *World's* Guatemala cable says there are grave apprehensions of a general war in Central America. Two persons, believed to be agents of San Salvador, and implicated in a plot to assassinate President Barrios of Guatemala, have been shot. It is rumored that these agents made a confession.

BERLIN, August 3rd.

A disastrous explosion took place to-day on board the German armor-clad steamer *Baden* at Kiel. Lieut. Olesner and Zembach and seven seamen were killed and 17 persons wounded. It appears that some men had just come from the magazine a grenade measuring 26 centimeters in diameter. Through some cause not yet explained the grenade exploded, killing or wounding nearly every person in the immediate vicinity. The *Baden* is a vessel of 5,000 tons. She was launched in 1880, mounts eight large guns and her armour is ten inches thick at the water line.

TORONTO, August 3rd.

The following special cable from London appears in this morning's *Chronicle*:—"The *Chronicle* responds to the new Sir Charles Tupper to-day respecting the *Pail Mail Gazette*'s forecast of the result of the Behring Sea arbitration to the effect that the decision will favor Great Britain on all questions of jurisdiction and proprietorship. Sir Charles says the utmost secrecy has been maintained regarding the work of the arbitrator's whilst deciding their award. The forecast is a good guess at the decision, such as anyone could follow the arguments might easily have drawn. The only wonder is that no such forecast had appeared before. It quite coincides with Sir Charles Tupper's own belief on the main points at issue. The United States case, by the way, was completely disposed of by the arguments for England and Canada. Probably, however, the regulations regarding high sea fishing will prove stringent."

(Special).—At a meeting of the New Vancouver Coal Co. held on the 18th morning, it was decided to accept the company's proposition for a reduction of 20 and 10 per cent. by a vote of 35 to 95. Work will be resumed at once. The action of the miners has re-established confidence in business circles. It is expected the output of coal will be greatly increased in consequence of the reduction.

NATIMU, August 3rd.

The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore, took place to-day. The race for yachts of any rig, according to the rules, was contested by A. D. Clarke's *Salutella*, Lord Danvers's *Yokohama*, Dr. Daniel Horton's *Calluna* and Royal Victor's *Narva*. The course was the same as sailed yesterday in the race for the Town Prize, that is, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, to a point around the Warner Lightship and return, the course to be covered twice, making the distance sailed four miles. A light southwest wind was blowing and occasionally it rained. The *Narva* led her mainsail split yesterday, necessitating her withdrawal from the race for the Town Prize. It was repaired and bent on at night and all appearances she is in good shape. The starting gun was fired at 10 o'clock, and the yachts crossed the line as follows: *Calluna*, 10 h. 33 m.; *Salutella*, 10 h. 50 m.; *Yokohama*, 10 h. 1 m.; *Narva*, 10 h. 1 m. 40 s. Though the *Narva* got the best position she cut a poor figure. She lacked speed, with the evident intention at taking the other yacht's wind, but the attempt failed.

The German Emperor's yacht *Meteor* started in a private race against the *Britannia* in the morning over the course of the other race. The *Meteor* crossed the line at 10 h. 2 m. 40 s.

The first round was finished, as follows: *Salutella*, 12 h. 25 m.;

daily increased by the shutting down of factories, and the claim is made that manufacturers who do not close their mill doors are importing pauper labor. Western cities it is claimed, feed and forward tramps to New York free of cost, and it is stated that the statistics may point out bread riots in the near future. The statement is made that Horace Greeley's maxim, "Go west, young man," has been reversed by the silver kings of the Sierra.

VALPARAISO, August 4th.
The situation in La Plata, Argentina, is more serious. Ten thousand well equipped revolutionists are ready to attack the city unless the Governor capitulates. If the demonstration here continues the national government will interfere and put an end to the hostilities. The Chilean government has sold to Ecuador 5,000 rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges, a quantity of shot and shell and 20 tons of the Krupp model. Bolivia will receive a like quantity of arms and cartridges soon. It is known that the feeling against Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia is not at all cordial. The former has a grievance on account of the boundary dispute. Bolivia is keeping up old complaints.

Since the publication of his letter to ex-United States Minister Egan there has been a feeling of hostility against Minister Errazuriz. This has been so pronounced recently that he has been compelled to resign his cabinet position owing to the Egan letter and other causes. President Monte accepted the resignation.

NEW YORK, August 4th.

The steamer *Rachael Sherman*, with 29 persons aboard going to a dance, foundered on a rock last evening. All were thrown into the water. Eight or nine women and one youth were drowned. Deeds of heroism were performed by the men. All the bodies were recovered.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were crowded out of last night's issue:—

LONDON, July 31st.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says: Owing to the representations made to Derville by Lord Dufferin, the question of the French possessions in the Siam peninsula, and British Burma and the Shan States, has been agreed that the French blockade of the Siam coast be raised immediately. No confirmation of this was received up to a late hour to-night.

The *Post's* Paris dispatch says: A lengthy conference between Dufferin and Derville resulted in a friendly *entente*, permitting Siam to be maintained as a buffer between the British and French possessions. France abandons the ceded parts to a part of Burma previous to having forwarded. England agrees to the necessity of an accurate adjustment of the Siam frontier in relation to Tonquin and Anam.

Dick Bunge, of Newcastle, has challenged Jack McAniff, the American champion, to fight at catch weights in four weeks from the signing of articles. McAniff has accepted the challenge and Charles Mitchell on behalf of the American champion, has called upon Bunge and his backers to put up their money.

Mitchell will find the stakes for McAniff. Bunge does not back down, the fight will be arranged.

In the Commons to-night Hunter, Liberal, asked the questions committed on Thursday evening were to be allowed to pass without punishment being inflicted upon the offenders, and also what action would be taken if he moved to a committee of investigation.

Gladstone said he would answer to-morrow. Fisher, Conservative, who started the first fight, arose and expressed deep regret for the fight he had. He thought Logan intended to assault him or Carson.

Logan emphatically denied any intention to assault, and deeply regretted being concerned in the affair.

Gladstone said the explanation was satisfactory, and he hoped the matter would be allowed to drop.

Balfour and McCarthy also expressed satisfaction, but McCarthy protested against the idea that the case was due to ill-humors.

The Paris correspondent of the *News Agency* says: It is learned on good authority that France demands, as security from Siam for the terms of the ultimatum being carried out, the temporary custody of Chantaboon, a town on the Gulf of Siam, and also that Siam shall establish no military stations in certain named places near the frontier of Cambodia, or within a certain distance from the Mekong river.

PARIS, July 31st.
It is stated on high authority that France intends to take decisive steps to insure Siam's carrying out the terms of the ultimatum. The blockade will be continued until France's demands are satisfied.

A prominent Paris merchant, who owns warehouses in Bangkok, in an interview to-day expressed the opinion that decisive action is necessary to restore the prestige which France has enjoyed in Siam since 1893. French trade has recently declined, he said, in consequence of English and German enterprise and intrigues to destroy French influence.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31st.
The official reports just issued show a marked increase in the ravages of cholera in the parts of the empire where the disease is epidemic. From July 1st to the 25th there were in Pskov 185 cases and 350 deaths, against 449 cases and 125 deaths during the same period in the previous week. In the Government of Tula there were seventy-seven cases and nineteen deaths from July 1st to the 25th. The preceding week there were only thirty-one cases and eight deaths. In Moscow, from July 16th to the 25th, there were seventy-two cases and twenty-one deaths. The epidemic exists, though it is less severe, in the Governments of Viatka, Kazan, Nizhny, Ufa and Simbirsk.

BERLIN, July 31st.
While passing through Hanover on the way to Kassel, Prince Blumberg was presented with an address by the municipal authorities. Reply, &c. to the address he said that it is not true that he is ill-treated to-day. He could say that he is so when in office. He had withdrawn from political scenes and now made his criticism from a private spectator.

His aim had been to attain to the highest degree. He could not in those early days have supposed that, as the former Prussian Minister and ex-Chancellor of the empire, he would have been given such a warm reception in Hanover. He was all the more gratified at the welcome, as it expressed the *entente* with which the people accepted the past.

ROME, July 31st.
Four thousand sports saw Paddy Smith beat Governor Green, better known as "Young Corbett," in twenty-eight rounds. The winner of the Columbian Athletic Club to-night. There was no knock-out, but at the end of the twenty-eight round the seconds of Champion Corbett protested deemed it advisable to throw up the sponge. Both men were badly hurt up, and when the result of the contest was announced neither of the contestants looked as if they could hold themselves together.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

August 26th, 1893.

A sampan conveying a passenger across the river on Saturday evening last, in order to avoid collision with a steam-launch going at full speed, was turned so sharply that she capsized. The passenger was drowned, but the boatman, being a good swimmer, struck off for the bank and saved his life.

We hear that a few days since a tiger paid a visit to one of the Yang villages, in close proximity to some of the houses rented by the missionaries, and carried off a large pig. The squeal of the pig aroused the villagers and a pursuit of the thief was undertaken, but it need hardly be said he was not seen.

During the heavy thunder-storm of Friday the 18th inst., a girl aged 13, who had taken refuge under the large tree half way up the mountain on the road to Ku Liang, was struck by lightning and on one side of her body paralyzed and severely burnt. She was carried to the house of Dr. Lyon, who dressed her wounds. It is doubtful whether she will recover.

His-hol lottery dealer, 26 years of age, was seen to throw himself over the Long Bridge into the river on Saturday last, and as the stream was running fast he quickly disappeared and was drowned. He was identified by the pair of shoes he left behind him, before jumping. It was known that he had ruined himself by gambling and the deed was no doubt a determined case of suicide.

Further news reaches us about the Uger in the vicinity of Ku Liang. A Chinaman was found dead on the morning of Sunday last, up the hill near the Arsenal. The tiger must have given him a very heavy blow on the head, as his brains were exposed. The deceased was up the hill on the previous day to cut some fire-wood, and did not return home. Search was made for him by his family, when his corpse was discovered.

A young native boy, eight years of age, was amusing himself by pouring a little kerosene oil into a hole in the ground with the intention of setting fire to it with a lighted bamboo. Before he had lowered the flame, however, a spark fell and exploded the oil. So although the quantity of oil was said to be the boy was so badly burnt that he died from the effects. Luckily it happened out of doors, otherwise further mischief might have been done.

Last Tuesday, a little after 9 o'clock, four young Catholics on returning home to the city rather later than they thought, found the city gates closed, and were compelled to resort to the usual mode of respectable citizens gaining admittance after hours. This entails the climbing of a ladder, and unfortunately with the weight of all four ascending close one together the ladder collapsed. One of the boys was killed in the fall and the other three were badly bruised.

We hear from time to time of practical jokes being played on Uger officers, some of which we have noted. The last took place at the Uger station just over the Long Bridge. Two men carrying a box along at a great pace were challenged by the officer, when they commenced running, shouting to the crowd to make room for them. Of course they were pursued by the officer and as soon as he caught them up they dropped the box and ran away. The box was found to contain two dead cats.

In the village of Long-Moi a young native seducer, discovering their whereabouts, went to the house and demanded to have his wife back, but as he only got a thrashing for his trouble he went to the magistrate of the locality. Then the magistrate and his suite, accompanied by the husband, went to the house, but the party were repulsed by a body of the seducer's friends. The case was then carried to the Viceroys, who at once ordered a company of "braves" to the spot, six men were arrested and taken into the city, but the guilty couple could nowhere be found.

The following is the tea export since our issue of 5th inst, as per consignees' returns:—

For London	892,382 lbs.
Per Benlarke	475,541
"Glenary	152,102
"Pyrrus	464,284
"Benlarke	467,865
"Kienan	357,120
"Cyclops	177,737
For the Continent:—	
Per Glenish	12,953
"Glenary	128,171
"Benlarke	31,550
For South America:—	
Per Kienan	23,500
For Hongkong:—	
Per Kienan	1,310
"Cyclops	1,342
For Canada & United States:—	
Per Glenish	749,957
For New York:—	
Per Glenish	653,946
For Sydney:—	
Per Changha	803,114
For Melbourne:—	
Per Changha	1,081,671
For Adelaide:—	
Per Changha	42,342
For New Zealand:—	
Per Changha	60,183
For South Africa:—	
Per Crognan Arragon	1,608,617
—Echo.	

BANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 19th, 1893.

Last native mail from Changha brought us a packet of ten placards from the walls of that dirty, from another correspondent, with the information that they were stuck up everywhere. They contained epics of cartoons of the Hunan Pictorial Gallery description. Unfortunately Dr. John has been laid aside by a very severe illness, or we might have had something on the subject from him. He is now recovering.

The Sengou case is still making time. The Chinese authorities are said to be awaiting the arrival of Yu Liang, who had the Wanchang business in hand. He was telegraphed for by the viceroys six weeks ago, but he still delays his coming. Meanwhile the Magistrate has discovered that the Sengou refugees, and the servants of the murdered missionaries, must be arrested as witnesses, and has sent up a request to the Governor to that effect. What is really wanted is that these men, who are just of the land, the middlemen, as an agent, a teacher, and a cook, and who are the most guilty parties of all in the present official point of view, should be properly punished, and that the inability of their foreign friends to protect them shall be fully demonstrated. But of course, the excuse they will put forward is that they are wanted as witnesses to secure that there shall be no miscarriage of justice. We wonder what the Consuls will do when this request reaches them.

The Alliance Missionaries have thought it well to clear out of the Chang Island Mission station in Wanchang, so the Governor has ordered the land of the house to be sold to a local man, and he has to go to still in a "only" as a foreigner is to remain there. He has been seen, and he has been seen in his house. He has been seen in his house. He has been seen in his house.

Four thousand sports saw Paddy Smith beat Governor Green, better known as "Young Corbett," in twenty-eight rounds. The winner of the Columbian Athletic Club to-night. There was no knock-out, but at the end of the twenty-eight round the seconds of Champion Corbett protested deemed it advisable to throw up the sponge. Both men were badly hurt up, and when the result of the contest was announced neither of the contestants looked as if they could hold themselves together.

rites are to go back as far as that all the natives who have ever had property dealings with foreigners may well shake in their shoes.

It is reported that the Governor has notified the Viceroys that all missionaries must be removed from Wanchang during the coming Grace Examination, or their names be protected. The Viceroys are unwilling to have this done, so, in the event of there being trouble, the Governor begs to disclaim in advance all responsibility in the matter. H. E. Governor Tan is a Hunan man, a native of Luyangshan, in the Changsha Fu, and a correspondent of our friend Chou Han. It is also reported that the Viceroys is alarmed for the safety of his cotton mill. Some of the persons are suspected of having the intention of burning it down, but who they are is not stated.

The customs authorities have withdrawn the foreign Custom-house officer from Wanchang, big and baggage. If there are to be any more riots down there, the Custom-house is not to be represented again amongst the killed.

August 21st.

I have just sent you a wire re the Sengou refugees. The matter is as follows. On the 18th inst. the Magistrate district magistrate sent a despatch to the Governor, stating that it was necessary, in order to arrive at the truth about the massacre, to have the six employees of the Mission, who were taking refuge in the foreign Consulate, brought to Hsuehchow for examination. The Governor in reply commended the Magistrate for his carefulness, pointing out that many innocent natives had been executed and otherwise punished in connection with these anti-foreign cases, which mistake he must not make—the original despatch and reply were posted at the *yamhs* door—and ordered the Taoist to communicate with the Consul to have the men conveyed, handed over, and sent to Hsuehchow.

The matter, of course, had to go before Consul-General Beck, who no sooner received the despatch than, eager to serve his dear friend the Viceroys, he wired up ordering the Mission to give them up. Knowing by sad experience how ready, and with what energy, their Consul seems to assist on the wrong side, this move of his was fully anticipated, and the Swedish Mission had made up its mind to stand by the men who had stood by them. They therefore respectfully declined obeying orders; and to their eternal shame it would have been if they had obeyed them. They point out that while the Swedish-Norwegian treaty contains provisions for handing over to the native authorities any criminals who may be in their charge, there are none for the giving up of innocent, inoffensive men, who are not even accused of any crime. Although these men are nominally wanted as witnesses, the real design of the Chinese authorities is getting hold of them to punish them for being associated with the missionaries, and to show that foreigners are now perfectly powerless to protect natives who may offend by being in their service. They have already punished a great number of innocent people, some of whom are still in goal for no other reason, and at Hsuehchow these men would be completely at their mercy. Now what is to be the next move? If the Mission won't give them up some one must come and take them by force. The Swedish Consul, whose business this should be, is in Shanghai, and no other Consul is likely to take the job off his hands; nor will the municipal police interfere. It remains therefore for the Taoist to come and seize them himself, and this we are assured he is fully prepared to do; and if he does there will be trouble. Treaties up here have been torn to tatters long ago. It now only remains for our Concessions and our homes to be violated by the Chinese soldiery for no other reason than the mercy of our bitter enemies.

What a blessing to his country is a Consul like Mr. Beck! It is not at all unlikely that his dear friend the Viceroys, finding that the Swedish missionaries again show their Consul the discourtesy of refusing to obey his orders, may kill a few more of them to show once again his disapproval of such proceedings. And it is not only his own people that suffer if we have a riot in the Concession in consequence of this, there is no telling where it will end.

Still the proverb says "the hotter war the sooner peace." The present condition of affairs cannot go on. It is necessary to make a stand somewhere. Every time these evil-intentioned demands of the native authorities are yielded to only clears the way for some other demand more wicked than the one which preceded it. There is no likelihood of any foreign Power interfering till serious mischief has been done, but the sooner matters are brought to an issue the less serious is the mischief likely to be. —N. C. Daily News.

DIED WHILE IN PRAYER.

"Another man was found in a kneeling posture his face buried in his hands, as if he had died in prayer."

I clip this pathetic sentence from an account of the St. Francis and mission which occurred in the Concession in December, 1891. The fire had been smouldering for years in a remote part of the mission, but its further advance had been stopped by barriers. Yet they proved insufficient at last, and the terrible fire-damp exploded, scattering death throughout the mission. Eight hundred are too well known in England to need further explanation or comment.

Has it ever struck you that the interior of the human body is like the interior of a coal mine? Well, it is. All its operations go on in solitudes and darkness. Gases are engendered in it that are just as dangerous as fire-damp. Generally they just hold on, let's have the little story first.

It's about a woman. In fact, it's from her, too, and is sure to interest somebody; may be you. She says that a long time of time, from childhood to youth, after her marriage she was a very ill woman. She was so ill that she could not get up, and she was so ill that she could not get up, and she was so ill that she could not get up.

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But it was forced off from them and they thought they were safe. The bodies leaked, and death gripped them in a twinkling of an eye.

The body is like a mine, as I have said. Disease and death are caused by the action of poisonous gases and acids inside of it. They all start from the stomach and then creep into every part; sometimes slow. In some acute diseases very fast. The doctors often call out an "explosion" of acid. The action of all these deadly things is indigestion and dyspepsia. Right symptoms first, then the more terrible and alarming. Watch the way it comes on. Mrs. Wright's ailment. She suffered fifteen months before she found out what the matter was and what to do. Gracious mercy! If only I knew the sort of things that go on in our bodies we'd understand that it's about as dangerous to work in a kitchen as in a coal mine.—Advt.

Co-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"HAI TAN." Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at Noon, not as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [958]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE." Captain Carter, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODDWEILL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [786]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMO." Captain Thom, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 1st September, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [965]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at MACAO, and taking through Cargo to ADELPHI, NEW ZEALAND, TARMARIA and QUEENSLAND PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR." Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Coal, Chamber, and other fittings, a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [969]

PUBLIC AUCTION

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1893, at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET, The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Lieut.-Colonel RAYNELL and Other Parties.

Comprising:— SILK TAPESTRY and FLUSH UPHOLSTERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, MARBLE-TOP and FANCY TABLES, OVERMANTLES, MIRRORS, MANTEL CLOCKS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, ART MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, LADY'S WRITING DESK and GLASS, BUREAU, &c.

COTTAGE PIANO, by Hoort, in Good Condition.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE & CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD with PLAIN and BEVELED GLASS, DINNER & DESSERT SERVICES, PLATED and GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, &c., DINING WAGGONS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

IRON and BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE BEDSTEPS with WIRE MATTRESSES, &c., SINGLE BEDSTEPS, WARDROBES (PLAIN and with GLASS DOORS), MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and TOILET SETS, DRESSING TABLES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, BATH-ROOM FURNITURE, TOILET and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES.

ONE HARINBURGH MADE MOROCCO COVERED LIBRARY SUITE, &c., &c.

Catalogues issued previous to Sale. On view from Friday, the 1st September.

TERMS OF SALE:—At customary. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [968]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP (New). SPOONS will be shot for on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, Ranges, 800 and 900 yards. Time, 3 P.M.

MEMBERS are notified that the Range is reserved on Friday Afternoon, 1st September, for use by THE GARRISON CLUB.

ED. ROBINSON, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [51]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

DUTIES will be resumed in the above School on MONDAY next, September 4th.

For Prospectus and Particulars, apply to the HEAD MASTER. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [967]

FOR SALE.

THE ONE FOURTH SHARE in that desirable Property known as "COMPASS HOUZE," belonging to the Estate of JOHN ALEXANDER MACLELL, deceased.

For Particulars apply to V. H. DEACON, Solicitor to the Executors. Hongkong, 30th August, 1893. [966]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

HAVE JUST LANDED

ENGLISH-MADE FOWLING PIECES with CASE and IMPLEMENTS \$40 and upwards. ELEY'S CARTRIDGE CASES, BAGS and BELTS, NEW CASTLE CHILLED SHOT, SHOOTING STOCKINGS in great variety, DAWSON'S TAN LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES, BROWN CANVAS WALKING and TENNIS SHOES, DOG COLLARS in NICKEL, BRASS and LEATHER, DOG CHAINS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1893.

[32]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kramlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 33.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE H

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—85 per cent.
 prem., ex div., sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 28.10.
 paid up—60 per cent. div., buyers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders
 shares, \$130 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
 50 cents, sales and buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
 Founders' shares, \$30, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 1/2 per cent.
 premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent.
 premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.
 premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per
 share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$491 per
 share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 110 per share,
 sales and buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per
 share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150
 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$195 per
 share, sales.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share,
 sales.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
 \$36 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$25
 per share, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
 50 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$35 per share,
 sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share,
 buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65
 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share,
 buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$17 per share,
 sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
 —\$501.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,
 Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$41 per
 share, sellers.
 Punjion Mining Co.—\$4 per share, buyers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per
 share, sales and buyers.
 The Hainan Gold Mining Co., Limited—
 40 cents, per share, sellers.
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin
 —\$65 per share, sellers.
 The Jiehu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
 \$31 per share, sales and buyers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$149
 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$331
 sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$101 per share,
 sales and buyers.
 Dakin, Crickbank & Co., Limited—\$11 per
 share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per
 share, sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—
 \$21 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
 \$21 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20
 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$9 per share,
 buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
 Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share,
 buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$66 per share, ex div.,
 sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited
 —\$65 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited
 —\$31 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—50 cents, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—
 \$3 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—
 \$25 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
 Limited—\$67 1/2 per share, sales.

EXCHANGE.
 On London—Bank, T. T.2/5
 Bank Bills, on demand2/5
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight2/5
 Credits at 4 months' sight2/6
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
 sight2/6
 On Paris—
 Bank Bills, on demand3/10
 Credits, at 4 months' sight3/18
 On India—
 T. T.198 1/2
 On Demand199
 On Shanghai—
 Bank, T. T.72 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight73 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. G. Allen. Mr. and Mrs. A. E.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hippley.
 Mr. J. Bonavides. Mr. J. J. Jones.
 Mr. F. C. C. Mr. T. Mitchell.
 Mr. H. Cooke. Mr. F. W. Phillips.
 Mr. F. E. Corry. Mr. J. Oliver.
 Mr. H. Crombie. Miss Read.
 Mr. J. B. Cunliffe. Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Mr. E. H. Derrick. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan.
 Mr. A. Fairlie. Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sullivan.
 Mr. H. Gittins. Mr. A. T. Sullivan.
 Mr. W. J. Hancock. Mr. E. O. Tuttle.
 Miss Howard.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson. Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.
 Mrs. Coburn. Mr. MacLean.
 Mr. A. Cumming. Mr. Medhurst.
 Mr. F. Deacon. Mr. B. Morley.
 Mrs. D. K. and child. Mr. W. Ramsay.
 Mr. F. East. Mr. H. W. Robertson.
 Mr. E. Faber. Mr. A. E. Skeels.
 Mr. S. Forsyth. Mr. Sparrow.
 Captain Hildebrand. Mr. E. T. Sullivan.
 Mr. Thor. Howard. Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
 Mr. V. Kofod.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Gera*, with
 the outward German mail, left Singapore on
 Saturday, the 26th instant at 3 p.m., and may be
 expected here to-morrow.
THE FRANCE MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer
Quimper, with the outward French mail, left
 Singapore on the 26th instant at 8 a.m., and may
 be expected here on the 6th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mail, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 26th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 4th proximo.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 19th instant.
 The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaika*, with mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 26th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and is expected here to-morrow.
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kutiang*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore on the 26th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on the 4th proximo.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 25th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here about the 19th proximo.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin on the 25th instant for Hongkong via Timor, and may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The "Glen" line steamer *Glasgow*, from London, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 2nd proximo.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tasman* left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa*, from London and Bombay, left Singapore on the 26th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.
 The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moyuna*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 9th instant.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Java* left London for this port on the 26th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 NANVANG, German steamer, 1,030, F. Schultz, 29th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., General.
 S'lemssen & Co.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE, British steamer, 1,870, F. G. Cumling, 30th Aug.—Amoy 28th Aug., General.
 C. M. S. N. Co.
 CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 30th Aug.—Saloon 25th Aug., General.
 Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, Lancaster, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 26th Aug., General.
 C. M. S. N. Co.
 PRIVANG, German steamer, 953, R. Kohler, 30th Aug.—Canton 30th Aug., General.
 S'lemssen & Co.
 TAIKANG, British steamer, 1,505, H. W. Hossy, 30th Aug.—Canton 30th Aug., General.
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 ELSE, German steamer, 747, C. Christensen, 30th Aug.—Canton 30th Aug., General.
 Weller & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Sunghang, British steamer, for Manila.
 Hatten, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 Rio, German steamer, for Saigon.
 Bismarck, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 Emerald, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 August 30, *Chusan*, German str., for Saigon.
 August 30, *Drumwong*, British str., for Swatow and Bangkok.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Monmouthshire*, from Amoy.—2 Europeans and 249 Chinese.
 Per *Cicero*, from Saigon.—Messrs. G. M. Mollet, F. Vandier, and 87 Chinese.
 Per *Fushun*, from Shanghai for Hongkong.—43 Chinese. For Canton.—49 Chinese.
 Per *Nanyang*, from Shanghai.—2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Victoria*, for Fookchow.—Mr. A. A. H. Botelho, junr., for Fookchow, and F. L. Wood, Messrs. C. Song, F. F. F. and F. L. Shirafugi, for Yokohama.—Dr. S. T. and Mrs. Knaggs, Miss Knaggs, Miss Allen Knaggs and infant, Mrs. Knaggs, Messrs. E. S. Wheeler and A. Coutts, for Victoria, B.C.—Mrs. King Slog, and Mr. W. Harrison, for London.—Mr. Thos. Skinner, for Sunghang, for Manila.—Mr. J. Sloan.

REPORTS.
 The German steamer *Nanyang* reports that she left Amoy on the 28th instant, and had fine weather with light north-east winds for a time, but latterly had fresh winds and rain.
 The British steamer *Monmouthshire* reports that she left Amoy on the 28th instant. Had light to fresh winds to Breaker Point; thence to port had strong breeze with heavy rain.
 The British steamer *Cicero* reports that she left Saigon on the 25th instant. Had light variable winds and fine weather with smooth sea to lat. 8° N.; thence to port had fresh and strong north-east winds and heavy squalls with high sea.
 The Chinese steamer *Fushun* reports that she left Shanghai on the 26th instant. Had light breeze from northward and fine clear weather to Chupel Island; thence to Breaker Point had fresh north-east and east-north-east winds and fine clear weather. From Breaker Point to Hongkong had heavy squalls of wind and rain from eastward.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
 For Bangkok—Per *Tatlow* to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow.—Per *Hatten* to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 10.30 A.M.
 For Yokohama and Higo.—Per *Kutiang* to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 10.30 A.M.
 For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Ravena* to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M.
 For Singapore.—Per *China* to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 1.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.
 AIRIE, British steamer, 2,400, W. Ellis, 25th Aug.—Sydney 22nd July, Towanville 27th, Cocktown 28th, Thursday Island 30th, Port Darwin 3rd August, and Manila 22nd, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,885, W. D. Apple, 28th Aug.—Yokohama 26th, Amoy 27th, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,035, T. Rowin, 29th Aug.—Samarang 26th August, Sugar, Amoy, &c.
 BANYAN, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van der Bergh, 10th July.—Bangkok 13th July, Rice, &c.—Lau, Wegener & Co.
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,499, F. Annoldi, 27th Aug.—Singapore 21st August, General.—Carlotti & Co.
 CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, P. Voss, 24th Aug.—Saloon 20th August, Rice, &c.—Lau, Wegener & Co.
 CHINA-PING, Chinese steamer, 124, C. H. Comelli, 20th August.—Canton 25th August, General.—C. E. & M. Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

(Continued)

CROWA, British steamer, 1,035, F. W. Phillips, 20th Aug.—Bangkok 23rd Aug., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 DECIMA, German steamer, 905, C. Christensen, 25th Aug.—Bangkok 22nd Aug., Rice.—Slomssen & Co.
 DEWAWONG, British steamer, 1,017, George Anderson, 24th Aug.—Bangkok 16th August, and Koh-i-chang 16th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,001, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 29th Aug.—Vancouver 7th August, via Yokohama, Kobe 21st, and Shanghai 26th, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 EMERALDA, British steamer, 965, G. A. Taylor, 28th Aug.—Manila 25th August, General.—Slomssen & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Melissac, Hongkong Government tender.
 FRER, Danish steamer, 307, C. L. Strand, 28th Aug.—Pakhoi 25th August, and Hollow 27th, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 GHAIZE, British steamer, 1,764, Scotland, 25th Aug.—Otaru (Japan) 17th August, Coal.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 20th Aug.—Fookchow 17th August, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. W. Brink & Co.
 HANOI, French steamer, 738, E. Montells, 18th Aug.—Haliphong 16th August, General.—A. R. Marty.
 INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 1,003, Schäfer, 11th July.—Maritime 15th June, General.—Weller & Co.
 IRENE, German steamer, 2,465, R. Schuler, 27th Aug.—Japan 21st August, General.—Slomssen & Co.
 HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,136, H. Witt, 28th Aug.—Kuchino 22nd August, Coal.—Slomssen & Co.
 KIEL, German steamer, 851, W. W. Krutefeldt, 28th Aug.—Canton 28th Aug., General.—Melchers & Co.
 KRIEMHILD, German steamer, 1,708, Th. Forck, 25th Aug.—Hamburg, 17th August, General.—Slomssen & Co.
 LAERTES, British steamer, 1,350, Rawlings, 28th Aug.—Amoy, &c.—Butterfield & Swire.
 NAMOI, British steamer, 863, W. Thom, 29th Aug.—Fookchow 25th August, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 NURNBERG, German steamer, 3,207, B. Blanke, 20th Aug.—Yokohama 18th August, Kobe 14th, and Nagasaki 16th, Malls and General.—Melchers & Co.
 OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,500, W. M. Smith, R.N.R., 28th Aug.—San Francisco 1st, Malls and General.—O. & S. S. Co.
 PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stapan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PROPONTER, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Farrand, 14th March.—Saloon 7th March, Rice and Paddy.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 RAVENNA, British steamer, 1,915, G. W. F. Browne, 29th Aug.—Shanghai 26th August, Malls and General.—O. & S. S. Co.
 RIO, German steamer, 1,170, C. H. Davidson, 29th Aug.—Sourabaya, and Singapore 18th August, Timber.—Weller & Co.
 SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. N. Dadd, 28th Aug.—Manila 26th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAICHOV, British steamer, 862, R. Unsworth, 26th Aug.—Bangkok 18th Aug., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 TORRION, British steamer, 1,100, John Byron, 31st July.—Kuchino 15th July, General.—J. J. Jones.
 YONG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 756, Harris, 29th Aug.—Canton 29th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 667, E. Westergaard, 21st Aug.—Hamburg 22nd April, General.—Slomssen & Co.
 ASYRIA, British bark, 1,148, H. W. Dunlop, 5th July.—Singapore 17th June, Timber.—Master.
 CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 654, G. Koch, 20th July.—Bangkok 15th July, Teakwood.—Hing Lee.
 CREEDMORE, British ship, 1,448, W. B. Kennedy, 28th Aug.—Shanghai 19th Aug., Ballast.—Slomssen & Co.
 EMILIE, German bark, 948, H. Schmitt, 21st July.—Haliphong 9th July, Ballast.—Captain.
 FOHNGO SUY, Hawaiian bark, 980, Mahany, 20th July.—New York 5th April, Oil.—Shewan & Co.
 FRANKLIN, American bark, 1,138, E. A. Gerrish, 28th Aug.—Shanghai 15th August, Ballast.—Shewan & Co.
 GALVIERON, German bark, 619, H. Jakobsen, 22nd Aug.—from Tientsin, Bone.—Butterfield & Swire.
 GEORGE STERSON, American bark, 1,878, E. S. Murphy, 6th August.—New York 12th April, Kerosene Oil.—Captain.
 HENRY FALLING, American ship, 2,879, G. Meriman, 15th June.—San Francisco 30th April, Oil.—Master.
 LUCY A. NICKEL, American bark, 1,350, C. M. Nichols, 30th Aug.—New York 6th March, Kerosene Oil.—Melchers & Co.
 NAM SHING SENG, Chinese 3-m. sch., 368, Lok Li Tong, 23rd August.—Saloon 24th August, Wood.—Yong Kee & Co.
 SOMALI, British 4-masted ship, 3,335, D. Morgan, 17th May.—Singapore 21st March, Ballast.—Order.

Intimations.

CAPTAIN CH. ROBINSON,
 COAL CONTRACTOR,
 COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

SHIPS VISITING: MANILA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS, DUNNAGE, &c. WATER AND BALLAST BOATS.

Manila, 13th March, 1893.

D. R. K. NORRIS

LION BRAND

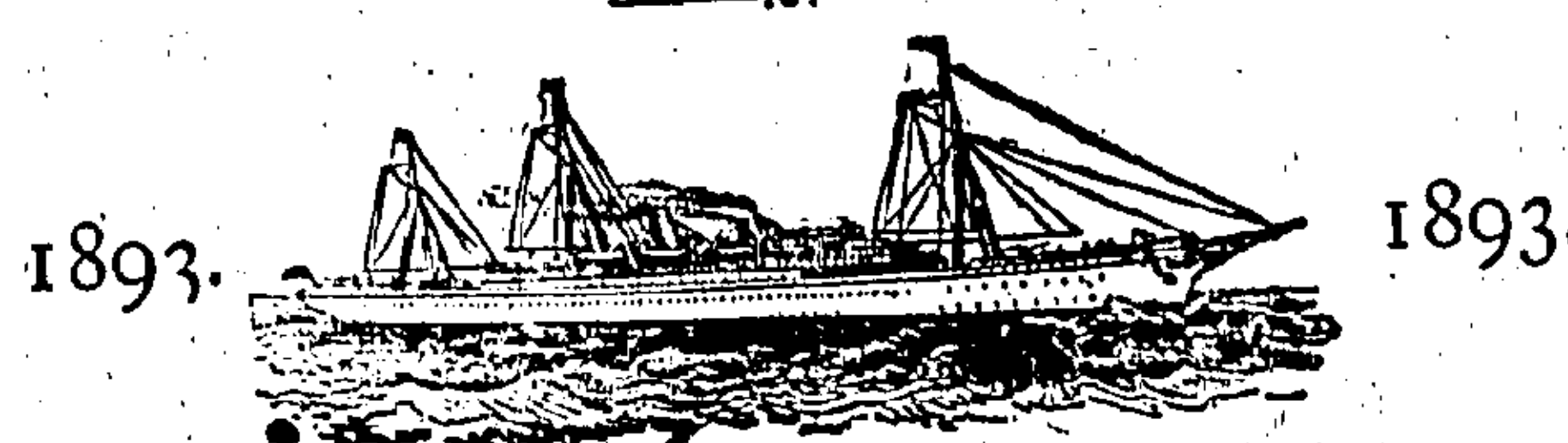
A N T I P Y R I N E.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TWICE.)
 It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSELE, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vaseline! Its effect is stimulating the closing up of Wounds, is described as amazing.
 To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.
 Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China.
 Beware of spurious imitations.
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1893.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

TWIN SCREW STEAMERS, 10,000 HORSE POWER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA6,000 Tons.....WEDNESDAY, 6th September.
 EMPRESS OF JAPAN6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 4th October.
 EMPRESS OF CHINA6,000 ".....WEDNESDAY, 1st November.

THE STEAMERS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at VICTORIA, B.C., to Land and Embark Passengers.
 The Mountain Scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway surpasses that of any other Trans-Continental Route.

Passengers Booked to all the principal points in Canada and the United States, and also through to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, at Current Rates, with Passengers choice of Atlantic Line.

RETURN TICKETS.—Time limit for prepaid Return Ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the service of China or Japan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the only Trans-Continental Line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, and running its own Sleeping Coaches through without change. The Dining Cars and Mountain Hotels on this Route are owned by the Company and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

The Steamers of the Pacific and all Day, Sleeping, and Dining Cars are comfortably heated by Steam during the Winter Season.

EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN.—During the Summer months, Sea Trips can be made from Hongkong to Kobe and back occupying 13 to 14 days only. Return Fare, \$75.
 For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
 D. E. BROWN,
 General Agent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1893.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Honolulu)Thursday, 5th Sept.
 Gaik (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)Thursday, 28th Sept.
 Bilge (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)Thursday, 26th Oct.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 17th August, 1893.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly attested Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. Rogers), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel), CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1893.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)Thursday, 14th Sept.
 City of New York (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)Thursday, 21st Sept.
 City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama)Thursday, 5th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 14th Sept., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of any of the Overland Routes, including CENTRAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTHERN PACIFIC, AND DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 26th August, 1893.

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

St. ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, ENGLAND.